## THE CONNECTICUT CAMPAIGN.

Members of Congress Sturaping the State.

National Importance of the Election.

Grand Rally of the Democrats of New London.

SPEECH OF GENERAL ROUSSEAU.

The Breach Between the President and the Radicals Irreparable.

The Radicals in Congress Endeavoring to Destroy the Union.

THE PEOPLE WITH THE PRESIDENT.

Republican Mass Meeting at Bridgeport.

Speeches by Congressmen Banks and Boutwell.

The Talk of Congress Reiterated to the Connecticut Republicaus.

&c. &c. &c.

THE DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

Grand Rally in New London-Speeches by General Rousseau and Colonel Taylor.

New Lennox. March 30, 1866.

A crowded and enthusiastic democratic meeting was hald this evening in the Arborn Hall. There could not have been less than eight or ten hundred persons present, and the tone of the meeting demonstrated that in New London there are many warm friends of the administra-

REMARKS OF COLONEL TAYLOR, OF TENNESSEE. The meeting having organized, Colonel Taylon, of Tonnesce, was introduced and made an elequent and effective speech. He denied that the war had been unged for any other purpose than the presergation of the Union. The supremacy of the constitution had now been cetablished, the robellion had been crushed out, and it was only right and proper that the normal relations of the Southern States to the general government chould be recurred. It was remarkable that the men who were new so loudly proclaiming that the subjugated States were not in the Union were during the war the most carnest supporters of the dectrine that States could by no possible means get out of the Union. That States could ever be other than States was a modern, new fingled idea, gotton up for the purpose of botstering designs that looked beyond the present. If the radical theory were correct the blood and treasure expended in the war have been expended in vain. Besides, in that case the Precident was not actually Precident, but an alien usurper. The committed on required that the Chief Engistensie of this country should be a natural born cities on, and since Mr. Johnson—if Thad Stevens were right—belonged to a State which had creased to exist, he was not legally entitled to fill the Presidential chair. Colonel Taylor concluded by giving a graphic account of the sacrifices which the people of Tennessee had made in behalf of the Union, and pointed out the correquest worn; and injustice of refusing her duly elected pepresentatives administion into Congress.

SPERCH OF GENERAL ROUSSEAU.

Frazow Cruzexs—I need hardly tell you, for you already know it well, that there is a difference existing between the President and Congress; but I want to tell you that the break between Charles Sammer and Wendell Frillipe, and Thad Stevens and the President, is as wide as between the heavens and the earth, and I trust that in all time to come is will never be healed. For four years the people have struggled to save the government of the United States. For what else did they go into the west? The resolution passed by Congress the day after the battle of Sull run declared that the war was waged for no purpose of subjugation or conquest, or in any spirit of resentment, but for the restoration of the Union and of the robol Educts to all the rights they possessed before the war. We staked the Union on the result of the war. De you suppose, if we Southern men had known that the Union was to be dissolved, whether we succeeded or fasied in the war, that we should have entered into the contest? We of the South entered into the war with all he pledges that the people in the North could give us that it should be prosecuted to zecure to all the people of the Union States their rights under the constitution, especially the loyal people of the immurrectionary States. With that understanding we aided in carrying the war to a successful termination; and now, when to-day we remind these gentlemen of those pedges, we are told, "it did not matter in the least whether Jeff. Davis succeeded or tailed, the Union is alike destroyed." Now that the war is over, let us reflect and see what we have fought for and gained by it. We find that we have fought for and gained by it. We find that we have repended three thousand millions of dollars and serviced half a million lives; and if that Stevens-Summer shool are right as a new parts of the people in the successful up the government by peac while secession without year and the desoinate milden to the fine party. He has accordingly the population of the people to rile and to prove had been

tion. Now, how many arrests and convictions might one of these agents make is a week? Why he would make a hundred dollars a day, and have scarcely to turn in his chair. The Freedmen's Bureau agents are by the law placed above all courts and authorities, national and State. They are as appellate courts in all things, and from them appeals can only be made to the Freedent. So the President is called upon to decide all appeal cases connected with the negroes and the Bureau—a beautiful business for your President to be called on to follow—and he would have ample time to devote to national affairs after ducharging this light duty. Andrew Johnson is now deconneed because he placed himself between our liberties and the enemies of the country by veloing this infamous legislation. In consequence he has at the present time but a corporal's guard in Congress. Yet I predict that in less than a year seven-tenths of the people of the United States will be with him. (Loud and long continued applance.) I may for one say that I shall stand by him to the last. I am told that in this I am getting into strange company, and that I am among copperheads. If I am I hope they will not bite me. I certainly prefer to be with a copperhead right than with a republican wrong. I have worked with the Union men for four years to save the government of the Union States. The leaders of that party now want to destroy what we have saved; but if the people will support the President's policy, as I am confident they will, we will stop all that. Your copperheads have been in this matter, and it as said you were the reserve. I wish you had come up sooner; but better late than accert. If you will only come up now, Mesers. Copperheads, and ad in taking care of the constitution and the Union against Stevens, Sunner, Phillips & Co., I will forgive you for having been copperheads heretofore. Many of my Union friends may leave the Union platform when you come to it. I shall be sorry for it, but I cannot prevent it. It is not the first time my friends have l

## THE REPUBLICAN MEETING.

The Bridgeport Republicans Listening to Speeches from Congressmen Banks and Boutwell and General Hawley.

Banoarony, March 30, 1856.

The republicans of Bridgeport turned out in great numbers this evening, compelling the committee to divide their speakers, so as to relieve the immense jam at Franklin Hall and accommodate the hundreds that filled the passage ways and streets outside. For this purpose Washington Hall was taken, to which large numbers went, relieving to some extent the pressure and crush in Franklin Hall.

The speakers on the occasion were the Hon. George S. Boutwell, General N. P. Banks and General Hawley, the republican candidate for Governor.

The meeting was called to order by the appointment of Mr. Munson Hawley as chairman, who, in a few remarks opening the proceedings, introduced the first speaker—the Hon. George R Boutwell—who, on pre-

speaker—the Hon. George 8. Boutwell—who, on presenting himself, was received with cheers.

BERGER OF MON, GRORDER S. BOUTWELL.

Freezow Crizzes or Connectors—There are two important events before us as I understand from those who have the gift of divination. One of these events is the eclipse of the mon to-night and the other the eclipse of the democratic party in this Stale next Monday night. Capplanes and laughtes.] It was to be bipped that a fair and fronk presentation of the questions now before the country will attract the attention of a portion of those who have been opposed to the republican party, and so far command their assent as to indice them to give their support to Gen. Hawley on Monday next, and the tackst associated with him on this canvars. You are asked by the leaders of the democratic party to put the government of the country, live the hands of one, who, during the last four years of peril, laws arrived themselves against the country, against the republican party and sense of the republican; and you are asked to drive from power man who have for four years proved themselves also the religious times. If smything can be deduced from the earliest the government of the country, through those most price to guide and direct their country through those most price the government of the country, from the republican party, and to reals with all your power the attempt made to transfer the government of the country, from the republican party to the democratic party. The democratic party from the very beginning of the wor to proceedution of the war. Their policy was ever to accomplicate a party to the democratic party if my desired the demonds of the secret very beginning of the wor to proceedution of the war. Their policy was ever to accomplicate a party to the democratic party if my my desired the demonds of the secret progress and to congress from the folicy and the democratic party; if a man lake the democratic party is my delicate and the folicy and the processor was a party of the presentative of t

that no representative from any particular State will be admitted till we have ascertained by judicious inquiry whether the majority of the people of that State are loyal or not. If Congress shall find a loyal constituency in any State I assure you it will be as rendy as any person in any part of the country to restore the rights of that State, and to admit its representatives to Congress. No assaults, come fr m whatever source they may will ever induce me to admit a representative from a distoyal State. (Cheers and applause.) That it the distinct issue we have made with our ancient encuries. What is the condition of Teanessee, as shown by the testingony before the committee? In all but two counties and a portion of another the people by force took possession of the ballot-boxes at the last election and drove the loyal men way, and they thus elected disloyal men to all the local offices. The result of the election was that twenty, one disloyal men had resigned their scats, and left the Logislature without a quorum for business, and the Lozislature had been sitting and adjourning from day to day till Governor Browniow called for an election to be held for the purpose of filling those vacancies. To accept representatives from that State and to restore to these their State government you would have to furnish bayonets to maintain the power in the hands on the loyal white men in that State, or you mustabilish a military government in some other form and none of these things are in consonance with republican institutions or a republican form of government. These men in the South and their copper head friends in the North desire to secure, two things:—First, representation in Congress; second, to embarras the government, then to increase the public debt synaming the debt of the Confederate States; or by another policy to repudiate the federal debt, and lasty to involve us in some foreign war and then to avia themselves of the broken credit of the country, thu embarrased, to accomplish the fuel of the Confederate Stat

natile takes place, and if you be true to your duty your memies on this occasion will never show their fiar again in this State—(applause)—and the great Middle-States and the more important Central, Western and far Western States, will bless the Union men of Connecticut that she has set them an example in overthrowing the enemies of the bountry and inflicting such a loss on the rebels and their sympathizers, by giving them such a defeat as will never allow them to raise their heads again. (Great applause) General Having, the republican candidate, addressed the meeting at length, confining humself entirely to the ocal questions at issue and the contest. At the concision of his remarks the immense gathering quietly disposed.

## THE GREAT BOND ROBBERY.

The First Arrest-How the Robbery

The amouncement made yeaterday, by telegraph, the the alleged principal of the great bond robbery of \$1,500,600 had been arrested, proves to be correct, as the following details of the transaction will be read with interest. The full particulars will unfold a condition of affairs which will no doubt call for a thorough reorganization of the detective system of this country, this which abuses have crept which the public good demands should

It will be remembered that on the 10th of March the announcement was made that the safe of Mr. Refus L. Lord, broker, No. 38 Exchange place, New York, we robbed of bonds smounting to a million and a half of dultars. The owner of the fends, Mr. Lord, a gentleme eighty years old, stated that he put the bonds in two the boxes and locked his safe, and on the following mornin they were gone. The safe in which they were kept was no idd faebloned one, and by no means a burglar processe, and it was regarded as an evidence of the laste a which the robbery was dommitted, that on a shelf, for above the stolen bonds, there were American rail road securities to the amount of one million of dollars. The detectives of New York and other whole country were on the alert, stand lated by the reward of two hundred thousand dollars and it is said Mr. Lord gave a certain person newer of attempt to act for him in obtaining the mone; by an compronise which might be thought judicious. The detective officers of the United States Marshal's office of the New York district also undertook to investigate the matter, and thus two classes of detectives were at work between whom there is come detable rivalry. Very little progress was made so far as the rubble were informed and Mr. Lord, being worth some six or eight millions of dollars, was almost indillerent to the recovery of the money. The regular detectives, however, were at work and had progressed as far that it was accertained by whom the robbers hould visit Boston, and when here, upon the probers should visit Boston, and when here, upon the payment of a certain amount of money, they were to deliver un the bonds.

liver up the honds. This transaction, however, was not carried out, and perhaps was never contemplated, though such, we are informed, was the programme; but at this period Marshal Westcott, of Newburypori, visited New York, and called upon Marshal Murray, of New York, with information which led is the arrest of one of the robbers. A week ago last Monday Marshal Westcott, accompanied by detectives Foor and Donshea, of the United States Marshal's office of New York, stepped aboard the train for Beston, and when some twetve mites from that city they arrested on board of the cars a man who gives the name as Horace Brown, who has been only a year out of the Charlestown State Prison. In his baggage was found about two hundred and fifteen thousand dollars of the stolen bonds. The arrest was kept quiet, and instead of bringing him to Boston on the train, for precantionary reasons they got out some tweive in hes from tide city and came on by private conveyance, and Brown was then conveyed to Newburyport, where he remains in

then conveyed to Newburyport, where he remains in enactedy.

We learn that Brown, whose real name we have not obtained, states that the robbery was not perpetrated in the night time, but in broad daylight. How he first obtained information of Mr. Lord's very careless manner of conducting his busin set it is impossible to state, but under pretence of leasing a room in his building he made requent calls upon Mr. Lord, and ascertained the exact condition of affairs. On the day the robbery was committed he was accompanied by six accomplics, who were partners in the job, and were allotted different duties. He entered the office and found Mr. Lord seated at his table, with his back to the door, and also with his back to the asfe, which was open. He engaged Mr. Lord in conversation, and the two accomplices then entered and took the bunds from the safe and went out, Mr. Lord being unaware of the pressure of any other parties, owing probably to a slight dea ness and the engaging conversation of Brown. In fact, Mr. Lord did not discover the loss until the next day. It is said the amount two accounts when each of the results of the results and the arrest of Brown was made, which broke the entered and of Brown was made, which broke

Thus, according to the information which we have obined, the question turns upon the propriety of rolessg Brown and s coring the bonds, less the reward, of to any Brown to justice and lose the balance of the nds.

Additional Interesting Details.

Newsourror, Mass., March 30, 1868.

J. P. L. Westcott, marshal of this city, being in New York on business of the United States Treasury Department at the time of the robbery of Mr. Lord, gave the subject his attention, and, sending to Charlestown, obtained such information as led him to have an interview with Mr. Lord, to whom he communicated his asspicion. Mr. Lord arranged for a second interview, at which two detectives were present, they having been notified of the meeting. Mr. Lord declined proceeding, and notified Mr. Westcott that further negotiations must be carried on through the detective police. Mr. Westcott waited on United States Marshal Murray, of New York, who promptly furnished him two of his deputies—Hesses. Poore and Danshea—with orders to render every assistance needed. On Monday evening, March 19, Mr. Westcott saw his man at the New Haven depot, in New York city, who took the train, followed in due time by Mr. Westcott and the deputies. Soon after the train started Mr. Westcott went into a baggage car, and seeing baggage with his man's initials en it he secured its detention. Returning back he found Jones asleep, and, awaking him and calling him by name, in ormed him he was a

seeing he was caught he yielded and was iroued.

The party kept in the train until reaching West Newton, when, it being desirable to avoid Boston, carriages were taken and they rode around to Chebea and arrived here asfely on Tuesday afternoon of last week. More that time Jones has been kept closely cuarded at a

hotel.

An examination of the baggage disclosed eight bonds of one thousand dollars each, payable to Rufus L. Lord. This proved that Wescott had secured the right man. Detective Heath, of Boston, came down for consultation, the arrested man being known to him. Heath went to New York, and in company with detective Young, of New York, as once commenced following up the trail. The details of the robbery show it to have been one of the boldest thefus ever known. Jones engaged Lord's attention while three accomplices robbed the safe. After the robbery the four proceeded to Central Park and examines the contenis of the two tin boxes and the pocket book, at which they were perfectly aghast, so enormous did it seem to them.

Detectives Young, Jones and Heath left this city for New York with their prisoner this evening.

The whole matter has been brought to a success ful issue through the untiring energy of Marshal Wiscott and his assistate, Jones and Heath, of New York; and too much cannot be asid of the skill with which this difficult case has been managed by these officers, and, as its result, the properly will be delivered up to Mr. Lord on Monday. Marshal Wastcott has achieved a spiendid success, and is entitled

Foreign Theatricals.
SOTHERN AND THE SPIRITS—THE STOCK EX-

CHANGE DIVIDED ON "TABLE TIPPING."

[From the London Star, March 12.]

The Sothern Ribel case is not yet over, so far as the eminent British Judga, Mr. Thomas Chambers, who i "rather disposed to believe in aprimainsm," is concerned. It is said that a rather pertinent question aren Mr. Depoty Recovere Chambers' administration of justice in the case in pent spill bis put to the stones Secretary in the House of Common. And in another way he will remember the Subbrn Ribel case, and, according the siang phrase, "feel sorry he spoke." There is verifited doubt that government will specially recognize the services of Mr. Ressell Gurney, the Recorder, on the Semaica Commission, by protocoling him on his return to some higher office, a step which, of course, would leav the Recordership venest. The Lew Fines states the there are stready several candidates for the berth; it to be expected that when the proper time for essential arrives the high judicial shiftles intely displayed by Mr. Chambers will not be overlooked. But thought a sympathy with Mr. Sothern has been as the Speciator, having commented on Coleman's Reciew as the Speciator, having commented on Coleman's Reiser as the Speciator, having received the warment greating on bein called forward at the close of his engagement on Satur day, the house raining at him and cheering tremendously when one in the audience called out "the I"—it must be acknowledged that Mr. Coleman has not merely got of cheapty, but, so far as can be ascertained, has made even the second theory of it.

There are, it appears, a few members of the Stori change who vary the monotony of watching the m with wrapping the lables, and who, after boiling to be a surject the story of spiritualism. Among these pillars of commer enheription was made for the purpose of defraying a penses of Coleman's defende, a subscription so that, if repost may be believed, the markyr has sid-rable leakance in hand. Amonyed at this, and a fact rable leakance in hand. Amonyed at this, and a fact rable leakance in hand. Amonyed at this, and a stockbroker, certain gentlemen of the Stock Evel have decided on passenting a fightmonial to Mr. Sot as a spart of their research.

## NEW JERSEY POLITICS.

The Affair of the United States Senatorship.

Interesting Details of the Debate on Thursday.

Adjournment of the Legislature to Monday Evening Next.

GREAT PARTY BATTLE PENDING.

The Result a Matter of Deep Anxiety to the Washington Circles.

Scovel's Determination to Support the President.

NOISY TIME EXPECTED NEXT WEEK.

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Our Trenton Correspondence.

The hitherto ever ready saying, "the United States and New Jersey," can no longer be used to joke this State out of the Union, since such respectable party leaders as Mr. Stevens, into of Pennsylvania, and now of Washington, and himself and a few particular friends and a small number of designing others who were wont to stang this locality out of the Union, are now high up on the qui eice, using every effort in their power to make New Jersey's political representative sons tractable in the traces of the radical political machine—a piece of political mechanism that might well be ranked among those of the order with which rebois in arms once tried to destroy this government, the same being classed in the market of news under the title of "infernal." If ever has Jorsey was out of the "political union at Weshington" she is fully into it now, as the intriguers and wirepuliers of the radical republican party are giving us every reason to believe, without question. This morning, very early, the city was full of political huckaters, "from abroad of Washington and other perts," carrying diminutive carpet bags, no doubt stuffed with nothing else than programmes of "arranced" combinations for effecting the proper (?) elsedion of a grave Senatorial representative in the Congress of the United States from the State of Jew Jersey. But, as on the previous evening, the Legislature adjourned over, to meet again on Monday nett, at eight orders? Mr. the State representatives and the "particular party representatives" speedily dispensed, practicular party representatives" speedily dispensed, practicular party representatives" speedily dispensed, practicular

wildly broken on Monday hight and continued on Tuesday succeeding and several other layer following, extracting, it may be, and as he come it will be, through a long period of time to come, and even into the interests and issues of the next State election.

YESTERDAY'S PROVIDENCY IN THE SENATE AND AMERICA.

Yesterday, in the Senate, as previously stated in the Hevatin Mr. Ledium opened the question of

the Herane, Mr. Ledlam opened the question of electing a Senator to succeed Mr. Stockton in the Congress of the United States by offering a resolution that the Legislature go into joint meeting on Tuesday next for the purpose above stated.

At the time, and promptly, too, the President of the Senate (Hon. James M. Scovel) took the floor, and strongly opposed the resolution, saying that he had just returned from Washington, and had been in earnest consultation with foremost republicans of the country, and that he understood the situation and was master of it, and should use his power for the benefit of the whole country. He agreed with Mr. Trumbull, chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the United States Senate, six of which committee out of seven reported in favor of Mr. Stockton's right to a seat, and believed Mr. Stockton by law entitled to his seat. He admitted that he regarded Mr. Stockton as his political for; but still he declared that it was his intention to be just to a just cause, as he regarded it, and stand by him, and be true to a line of conduct becoming a true republican gentleman. He said, "What am I to Hecuba, or Hecuba, to me, that I should weep for her." But I will do what I believe to be right, while I would gladly bend to the request of the Union League just handed me. I am for senting a tree man to Washington at once. Hon. John Vandyke, Judge Richard & Field, Dudley S. Gregory, or any distinguished solder who has served the country can have my hearty support. I now glory in tak in this responsibility, and gladly again take my appeal from the potiticians to the people, whose scream I am, and who, by the grace of God, I will never betray.

vote:—
Yean—Messra Acton, Blackman, Buckley, Cobb, Ho ner, Ludlam, Reeves, Richey, Ware, Wright—10. Navs—Messra, Dater, Doughty, Grier, Little, Martin Scovel, Trusdell, Wright, Wurts—2. Assart—Messra, Kennedy, Robins—2.

At this juncture we deem it advisable to say that when the State Senate was first organized a resolution was introduced and passed, becoming a standing rule (the same only repealable by a two-thirds vote), that no joint sesion could be entered into without a majority rote for the same of all the members of the Senate. Hence to have passed Mr. Ludlam's resolution eleven votes in the affirmative were necessary; and as no two-thirds vote can be reached to repeal the rule, there is no chance of apringing what in political pariance is styled "a trap."

Later in the day Senator Bater offered the following

President dobason as contained in his veto oscones in retation to the Precisions's Bireran bill, and declare him entitled to the graditate of the people of the United States for the boilt and fearless maximer in which he has taken up the guardet thrown down by the famatest leaders in Congress. Becolved, That we confinily tender our thanks to the eighteen Senstors who entationed him in his voto. Recolved, That we believe the re-invasion pulsey of the President is, under existing circumstances, the most practication mode for the speedy estilement of the difficulties arising out of the cityl var, and a speedy return to prace, amity, prospectly and happiness, which in former days was the boast of all true loves of theirly and good govern-

to the Committee on Federal Relations, but the motion was lost—the vote standing 9 to 9. Thereupon Senator Charles H. Windeld, of Hudson county, moved to add "the veto of the Civil Rights bult." This at once brought Senator Ruckly to his feet, who said he was glad to see this amendment added, because it rands it perfectly clear to him how he should vote. He wanted to see the secustor from Camden (heaning the President, Hon. James M. Fourel) "face the music," that muse which the said gratients from Camden to Prequently talked about, and called upon others to come up to.

This striking Mr. Scovel direct, he took the floor,

ing that he was perfectly willing to face all the sale that the gentleman who had just preceded him speaking could "muster," was at this point that the letter from Tand Stevens mitched in yesterlay's Hawaton was made public.

combined in year-ray a Herally was made public. Emissic Ludian (rep.) followed with a brief speech, saying that he had introduced the resolution to go into joint speecing at the request of the Sensier from Camben. He here remarked — "I am perfectly satisfied that the Sensier from Cambon (id. Seoves) has betayed us, and we expected it. We expected he would betray us." In reply Mr. Scorel and that he believed no gentleman would insent him, and no blackgourd could. I leave him in that society then which there can be no worse—the aciety of filmed?

Year—Desice, Douglaty, Little, Martin, Robins, Try, Windsch, Warte—A.

Ave.—Arther, Blackman, Buckley, Cobb, Horner, Lee, Recrees, Richey, Seoviel, Wrights—10.

On afterward Senator Horner intendenced a renotation when the Senate adjourn; is be to most on Mondaing, at eight o'cleay, which was adopted, incless a second of the Second Cobe of the message for Serversor, enclosing a resolution from the United Seversor, enclosing a resolution from the United Seversor, enclosing a resolution from the United Seversor, enclosing that John P. Stockton was a little to his cost, and then went into effective, and then the subject for the time between the subject of the subj

In the nower branch Assemblyman Trimble offered a concurrent resolution to go into a joint meet ag on Weds skay next for the election of a United States or actor, which was agreed to wishout debase.

Both branches having adjourned over next branches

might the further action by the legislators in their official capacity is therefore postposed until that time.

### 10 N THE CURRICOS STANDS BY VOYS.

Republicans in the Sonate. 10

Republicans in the Assessity 36

Total republicans. 46

Democrats in the Sonate. 10

Democrats in the Sonate. 10

Democrats in the Assembly 24

Total democrats. 34

Scattering (Scavel's vote) 1

Total votes of both branches. 31

Republican majority in joint session. 13

Number of votes needed to give the democrats a majority in joint session.

In the Trenton True due-fern of this morning the following appears, bearing upon the Senatorial question:— The republicans are evidently hatching counciling in the Legislature. There was a good deal of agitation among them yesterday—a running to and fro of Senators and Assemblymen and a very suspicious holmobbing together. There is evidently an anxiety on the question of Senator. The holding a joint meeting is by no means a Byed fact. The rejection of Mr. Stockton does not reevice the sanction of all the members of the Legislature; although the act having been committed and the vacancy

The section as years "assertance" Ms. scover. The Note Genetic republican, in its issue of to-day, referring to this same subject, says—
Who is this sames M. Scovel, who claims such exaliced perfection of sentiment as to require the entire republican party to bow to bis dictina? Bid his grow up in the ranks of the Union party? Is he the eldest Fenator in that honorable body? Is his character above the taint of suspecion? Is his integrity incorruptible? Is his wisdow theservable? We adont that his way are past finding out. We are considers that he is the youngest member as respects age in the renate. His European tour was cenerally understood to be designed to cover the deductions of age, so that when he superand to take the eath of office no objection as to age could be raised.

\* We can feet nothing in thus deferring, it seems sary. For even if the democracy are triumphant they can do no more than elect a democratic Scanfor. But we had rather a thousand times that the vitest copper.

In the same paper, in another paragraph, the following occurs:—

Mr. Scovel's defection was the those of conversation last evening. The parade of Thaddees Stevens letter in Scovel's favor did not produce the effort expected. It was generally understood that the display was intended to urge the claims of Mr. Scovel. But the movement was a lamentable failure.

movement was a lamentable failure.

The candidates now most prominently named for the vacant Senatorship are Alex. G. Cattell, President Scovel, Goorge T. Cobb. F. T. Frelinghuysen, John C. Ten Ryck and R. P. Field; but if the republicans could only bring about a joint secaion there is bardly any doubt that

Mr. Cattell would be elected.

Now both parties—some in Trenton and others at
Washington—are girding up their political) loins for the
approaching entiest, which is looked for to come off next
week. It is not expected that the fight will be by any
means a turn one. On the contrary, considerable exite-

Vesterday, in the teachy, a concurrent resolution and introduced recommendation of the proceeds to proceed to the proceeds to

TORONTO, March 30, 1860 orders are out for disbanding the entire volunt

force to morrow; but will be detained for a few days for drill in this city. The country companies leave for home to morrow.

News from Texas.

Resolutions have been passed by the Convention to cond as delegates to Washington Messes. Porter, Hancock, Lane and Henderson. The State election takes place on the fourth Monday

The Legislature meets on the first Monday in Angust.

News from the Southwest.
THE LOUISIANA PLANTATIONS IN EXCELLENT COMDITION—HEAVY HISE IN THE RISSISSIPPI AND

At Natchitoches the Upper Red river is boomus.

The spring is forward. More land will be ploughed and planted this spring than ever before. The freedmen

At Shreveport the plantation prespects are excellent.

Alexandria City is being rebuilt. The plantations promise well.

The Outhits river is booming, and the country is flooded, and there are fears of a more extensive flood. Large crops are planted. In Northern Louisiana the crops will be equal to those

Large crops are planted.

In Northern Louisiana the crops will be equal to those of any past year.

At liston Rouge the river is rising. An extensive overflow is feared.

The New Orleans True Delta newspaper has failed.

from Lacalle, III., were immediately disposed of Texautrade is lively. West Indian and Mexican trade is reopening. The Mobile and Einstein Golf trade continuous large. Twenty-five to fifty thousand bales of coston are expected soon from Laxe Bestineau.

It is said that the New York eleaniships are losing money. The direct Liverpool steamships are doing a large business.

News from the Pacific Coast.

The steamer Constitution suited to-day with \$4,000,548 in freasure, of which \$3,094,594 are for New York.

Hon. Cornellius Cell, United States Senator elect, is a assesser.

Stock market weak. Ophir \$715, Imperial \$140, Sac. Stock market weak. Ophir \$715, Imperial \$140, Sac. Stock market \$500, Choller-Paton \$205 Crown Point \$1,405, Beloker \$345. Legal tenders \$75;

News from Portgons Monroe.

Fortgons Monroe. March 20, 1865.

The steamer Eutaw, from Mobile for New York, with cotton, has arrived here, about of coal. She reports heavy weather.

A feet of merchantmen that sailed hence on the 28th in tank are hove to outside of the Capes, under resteads.

Telegraphie Market Reports.
ALBANY, Narch 30

The cattle neariset at the opening was unusually active, and, owing to the rise in New York, prices room him a high-per pound, but the supply was greater than was looked for, and to-day prices recorded—the decline being timost equal to the advance, so that the rates are about the came as last week's, the range being from 6s. to 91 in, 600. Bailroad freights have been reduced to 60 counts per 100 pounds from Buffalo and Suspension Bridge to New York. Sleep are planty and prices somewhat over, but the demands it fair; asies 3,500 at \$6.54 a 17, according to quality and weight. Receipts 7,000.

Purcasengers, March 20, 1466.
Cotton dull at 41c. Clover seed at \$5 25 a 46
Platered \$2 15. Floor dult, sales of Western extra a
\$5 25 a \$9 25, Ohio at \$9 25 a \$10. Wheat quiet, sales of
honor red at \$2 45, also males of 1,000 bettels sprits.
No. 1 a \$1 72 a \$1 75. Core firm; sales of 5,000 beautier
retrievant 70c. The. Oats at 49 5c. a 750. Petersleum; retrievant (in bould) at 25c., and now held at \$1c. higher
then males of 500 bette standard wheth at 50c., reduced the
telm males of 500 bette standard wheth at 50c., reduced free
at 50c. a 50c. Wood duit and decliming; sales of 12,00
has of 50c at 50c., one quarter blood at 50c. a 50c. Whis
key timehanged. A cargo of Mouston oranges aftest sole
at \$6 25, and lemond at \$5 75.

Ratemony, March 20, 1506, Flour is doll. Wheat from Gers—sales of white at 72c, 12c, yellow at 71c, a 72c, Gats steady, Cloyer Read 25 at 25 50. Provisions very firm, Graderior steady, backey—sales at \$2 20 \( \text{if or Western} \).

Piour steady. Wheat quiet at \$1.95 a \$1.245 (op. 5), 1, and 86c for No. 2. Corn netive at \$10.0 a \$1.245 (op. 5), 1, and 87c a 80c for No. 2. Corn netive at \$1c a \$2c for \$0.000.

1. I and \$7c a 80c for No. 2. Coate speciet at \$2cc for \$1.000.

2. No. 1. High wines nominal at \$3.00 a \$2.22. Produced stall. Here ports at \$25.00. Lard steady at \$2cc for \$1.000.

2. Solid stall \$1.000 house \$1.000 house \$1.000.

3.000 house \$1.000 house \$1.000 house \$1.000.

3.000 house \$1.000 house \$

Four and wheat quiet. Whistery doll as \$2 24 FV seport quiet. Mean pow at \$25 a \$25 25. Lard 14c. 849 bushels of clover seed sold at \$5 15. 60 0 \$127.

Cotton quiet; mates, 1,000 leates; Merch 90, 1866.

Cotton quiet; mates, 1,000 leates; receipts, 2,440 being g week's sales; 14,700 being; receipts, 16,200 being reports, 19,000 leates; edock, 173,900 being; fair bor modeling, 27c. as lower Cotton. Wres's reales; 420 leags; fair to prious, 20%, a 20 lea, in good; stork, 11,000 beings drugs and toglawing duit and mountain. Gold, 120 kg. Restline, 25 kg.